

# The Global **NEW LIGHT** of MYANMAR

## Four Objectives of the National Defence and Security Council

1. To steadfastly strive for emergence of political forces and the people's representatives who can implement a genuine, disciplined multi-party democratic system while constantly emphasizing on the national interests of the State.
2. To persistently strive for promoting the socio-economic life of the people through the development of agro-based industries in improving the agricultural sector, the vital foundation of the economic growth of the State.
3. To put emphasis on enhancing the national education and health sectors for sustainable development of the State.
4. To implement multi-party democratic system, with the participation of the people, to ensure the success of multi-party democratic general election process and successfully moving towards with the multi-party democratic system aspired by the entire people.

# Chang'an Deepal S07 EV local output to reach 10,000 units yearly

**T**o reduce foreign currency outflows and create more employment opportunities for the public, Chang'an-branded Deepal S07 electric vehicles assembled under the SKD system will be produced locally at a rate of around 10,000 units per year, according to Myanma Arr Thit Man Motor (Arr Thit Man New Energy Company Limited).

The company was established in 2019 and is engaged in vehicle imports, SKD vehicle assembly and sales, as well as the import and sale of electric vehicles. It has signed memoranda of understanding with Chang'an International Corporation and China FAW Group for vehicle assembly in Myanmar, and operates 4S-standard main showrooms in Yangon and Mandalay.

The company's SKD electric vehicle manufacturing facility was established in August 2024 and has a production capacity of approximately 10,000 electric vehicles per year. For manufacturing operations, about 172 skilled staff, including foreign technical experts, have been recruited.

Production will initially focus on Deepal S07 electric vehicles under the Chang'an International Corporation brand, with FAW Bestune vehicles to be manufactured at a later stage. —  
ASH/KZL

Initial production will focus on Deepal S07 electric vehicles under the Chang'an International Corporation brand, with FAW Bestune models slated for manufacture at a later stage.



This image shows an introduction to the SKD-assembled Chang'an Deepal S07 EV.



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Energy Museum sees strong visitor turnout



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MNHRC inspects Shwethahtay Agriculture & Livestock Breeding Vocational Training Centre

## Opinion

Let each region carry and protect its own benefits

# NATIONAL

## Myanmar Gazette

### Head of Service Organization transferred and appointed

THE National Defence and Security Council has transferred and appointed U Tin Ko Ko, Director-General of the Department of Labour under the Ministry of Labour, as Principal of the Central Institute of Transport and Communications under the Ministry of Transport and Communications from the date he assume charge of his duties.

- Let us encourage production for prosperity of the Nation.
- Let us ensure education sector for the development of the Nation.
- Let us protect our environment for the prosperity of the Nation.

## Energy Museum sees strong visitor turnout



IN commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ministry of Energy and the centenary of the Thanlyin Refinery in Thanlyin Township, Yangon Region, the Energy Museum is open daily from 10 am to 5 pm, except on Mondays, starting from 24 December 2025.

Since its opening, teachers and students from the University of Cooperatives and Management Thanlyin, the University of Technology (Thanlyin), and Eastern Yangon University (Thanlyin), as well as Myanmar Maritime University, units of the Myanmar Red Cross Society, departmental staff in Yangon and Thanlyin, foreign businessmen from companies operating

in the Thilawa Special Economic Zone, retired military officers, and former Ministry of Energy staff have visited the museum and received explanations from museum officials.

The Energy Museum aims to provide students with a place to learn about the history and future of Myanmar's energy sector. It systematically displays exhibits spanning from the feudal era to the present day, including historical documents, equipment, models, oil and gas exploration and production processes, miniature factory models, offshore blocks, the Thanlyin Oil Refinery Centennial Exhibitions, and exhibits related to the future of the energy sector.

Since its launch, nearly 1,287 people have shown interest in visiting the Energy Museum. — MNA/MKKS

Visitors enthusiastically look into the display at the museum.

## Artist Moat Thone unveils 12<sup>th</sup> solo show, Landscapes

IT has been announced that Artist Moat Thone will hold his 12<sup>th</sup> solo show.

Titled "Landscapes," the exhibition will exclusively feature his landscape works alongside a collection of his journalism illustrations.

"I've read that during the era of Leonardo da Vinci, landscapes weren't yet drawn as a primary subject; they were mostly used as background filler for portraits. Later, dedicated landscape paintings emerged, including American romantic landscapes that evoke a sense of longing when you view them. In the past, it was generally thought that Mandalay artists were more adept at landscapes than those in Yangon. For me, I don't hold a specific stance on landscape painting. Because I've dedicated

more time to editorial illustration for my career, I haven't painted as many landscapes, though I do frequently paint urban cityscapes," Artist Moat Thone explained.

According to a gallery official, the exhibition will run from 17 to 21 January at the Adjective Gallery, 7/8, SKCC Building (5<sup>th</sup> Floor), Myanmar-Sri Lankarama Monastery Road, Nat Chaung Ward, Tamway Township.

"Artist Moat Thone's 'Landscapes' works go beyond just depicting a place; they are creations that drape themselves in nature. The collection includes the beauty of urban scenes, streets, forests, mountains, and rivers, making it a refreshing experience for collectors," the gallery official added. — Htun Htun/ZN

## 74<sup>th</sup> Buddha Pujaniya festival scheduled to take place at Thiri Mingala Kaba Aye Pagoda

THE 74<sup>th</sup> Buddha Pujaniya Festival of the Thiri Mingala Kaba Aye Pagoda in Mayangon Township, Yangon Region, will be held from 26 to 31 January, according to the pagoda's board of trustees.

"During the Buddha Pujaniya Festival, the Maha Pathana treatises will be recited, and the Htamane-making festival will be held at 7 am from 27 to 29 January. At 5:30 am On 31 January, alms will be offered to the Buddha. At 8 am, 45 monks, including the pagoda's

Ovadacariya Sayadaws, led by the Vice Chairman of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee, will hold a consecration ceremony before sharing merit. At 9 am, offerings will be donated to 48 monks," said U Aung Koe, a member of the Board of Trustees of Kaba Aye Pagoda. During the festival, donors can participate by donating Htamane alms, general alms, rice to monks, and offerings dedicated to the Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha at the Kaba Aye Pagoda. — ASH/MKKS

## Mahamuni's 67<sup>th</sup> Buddha Pujaniya Festival set for late Jan

ACCORDING to the trustee board, the 67<sup>th</sup> Buddha Pujaniya Festival of the Mandalay Mahamuni Buddha Image was planned to be held in the last week of January.

The pagoda festival will include Pathana recitation from 18 to 26 January, a preaching ceremony every 5 pm from 27 to 29 January, food offering to the Buddha Image and 1,100 monks on

1 February and a rice offering to 550 monks on 9 February.

The Image trustee has invited donors to give contributions to the pagoda festival. Public or private institutions and individual donors who wish to participate in the rice offering ceremony can register at the respective committee by the fifth waning of the Tabodwe. — MT/ZS

Images show artist Moat Thone and his paintings.



# NATIONAL

## Residents Urged to Prioritize Public Safety Amid Armed Terrorist Threats

ARMED terrorists have been launching attacks by using residential homes and administrative buildings in towns and villages as cover, where they have forcibly settled. They aim to shield themselves from Tatmadaw counterattacks while also persuading temporarily displaced persons to return to their native areas and recruiting new members. That enables terrorists to use civilians as human shields. Tatmadaw is committed to safeguarding the sovereignty of the State and will respond to these threats based on intelligence and prevailing conditions. Therefore, residents in areas where terrorists have taken control must prioritize their safety and protect themselves from being exploited by these groups.

*(An excerpt from guidance given by Chairman of the State Administration Council, Prime Minister Senior General Min Aung Hlaing to Shan State cabinet members and state-level departmental officials on 3 September 2024)*

## NDSC Office Executive Chief meets town elders in Loikaw

NATIONAL Defence and Security Council Office Executive Chief U Aung Lin Dwe, accompanied by the Kayah State Chief Minister, met town elders at the Loikaw Regional Operations Command in Loikaw yesterday.

After the meeting, the Executive Chief and party visited the model vegetable plantation in Nawngya (Ka) ward, and the relevant officials reported on the awareness campaigns for the farmers to promote the plantation areas, use modern farming techniques, utilize water effectively and adopt proper farming methods.

The Executive Chief and party then observed the perennial crops and vegetable plantations.

They also attended the ceremony to honour security force members at the Kayah State government office.

At the event, the Executive Chief



National Defence and Security Council Office Executive Chief U Aung Lin Dwe receives town elders in Loikaw yesterday.

stated that Kayah State is a state that possesses many strong foundations for development. It boasts well-known pagodas, fertile agricultural lands suitable

for farming and livestock breeding, beautiful and scenic landscapes – rivers, land, forests, and mountains – and friendly and admirable ethnic traditional cultures.

Although Loikaw suffered damage due to terrorists, it is now being seen once again as a peaceful, pleasant, and beautiful city as a result of collective efforts. Moreover, security can ensure the continuous peace, stability and development of the entire state, including Loikaw. Therefore, the members of the security forces who are carrying out national defence and security duties should double their efforts.

He then provided the security force members with foodstuffs. The Executive Chief and party watched the music concert marking 74<sup>th</sup> Kayah State Day at the state stadium and cordially greeted the locals. — MNA/KTZH

## Oral hearings in Gambia versus Myanmar continue

THE International Court of Justice (ICJ) holds oral hearings in the case The Gambia versus Myanmar from 12 to 29 January in the Hague, the Netherlands. The first round of oral arguments in Myanmar was held from 10 am to 1 pm and from 3 pm to 6 pm local time yesterday.

U Ko Ko Hlaing, Union

Minister for the Ministry 2 of the President's Office, made the opening speech. (His speech is expressed separately.)

The fourth presentation by The Gambia was from 10 am to noon local time on 15 January, and the lawyers of The Gambia made the final presentations. — MNA/KTZH



Union Minister U Ko Ko Hlaing makes the opening speech at the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

## Myanmar's Chief of General Staff joins India's Armed Forces Day ceremony



Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air) General Kyaw Swa Lin receives the Indian Armed Forces delegation at yesterday's event.

THE 78<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Day ceremony of the Republic of India was held yesterday evening at the Parkroyal Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw, attended by State Security and Peace Commission Member and Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air) General Kyaw Swa Lin and his wife.

First, State Security and

Peace Commission Member and Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air) General Kyaw Swa Lin and his delegation arrived at the venue and were warmly welcomed by the Indian Ambassador to Myanmar Mr Abhay Thakur; General Officer Commanding (GOC) of Indian Army's 3 Corps Lieutenant General AS Pendharkar,

AVSM, YSM; the Indian Defence Attaché to Myanmar; the Naval Attaché; and their wives.

The 78<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Day ceremony of the Republic of India was then inaugurated with the playing of the National Anthem of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the National Anthem of the Republic

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# NATIONAL

## CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE (THE GAMBIA VERSUS MYANMAR)

16 JANUARY 2026

**MR KO KO HLAING**

AGENT OF

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

### OPENING STATEMENT OF THE AGENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

ESTEEMED President of the International Court of Justice, distinguished Vice-President, honourable Members of the Court,

1. As Agent of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, it is with great solemnity that I stand before you to defend my country against the accusation of violating the Genocide Convention.
2. Myanmar fully recognizes the fundamental importance of the Genocide Convention. Myanmar signed it in 1949 and ratified it in 1956. Myanmar's presence in this Great Hall of Justice is a testimony to the importance of the Convention for my country. Today, we stand before the Court to defend the honour of our country against an accusation of the utmost gravity. A finding of genocide would place an indelible stain on my country and its people. These proceedings are of fundamental importance for my country's reputation and future.
3. Myanmar treats the allegations and this case with utmost seriousness. As a sovereign State fully committed to the observance of international law, it has prepared its written pleadings with the care and attention to detail that would be expected of a response to such grave allegations being determined by the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Myanmar has complied with all procedural rules and orders of the Court, including the provisional measures order. This demonstrates its commitment to the international rule of law and the role of the Court.
4. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of The Gambia. The Gambia's enquiries into facts are rudimentary and partisan, based on reports of the Fact-finding Mission from 2018 and 2019, which are neither reliable nor objective, and were a condemnation without trial of Myanmar.
5. The Gambia has additionally failed to present the evidence objectively. It has furthermore nurtured a dangerous mixing of roles, in which its representatives and its sources of evidence (the so-called independent NGOs and witnesses) are on the same bench. This is in no way helpful to the integrity of the proceedings and casts serious doubt on the quality of the material put before you. An accusation of genocide is too grave to be handled in such a haphazard and unprofessional manner.

#### **Mr President, Members of the Court,**

6. Myanmar's firm position is that The Gambia has failed to meet its burden of proof. This case will be decided on the basis of proven facts, not unsubstantiated allegations. Emotional language and blurry factual pictures are not a substitute for rigorous presentation of facts. This is also a case about the proper interpretation of the law, which The Gambia distorts, largely ignoring your jurisprudence, as our counsel will show.
7. The Gambia no longer denies the terrorist attacks

by ARSA, which took place in northern Rakhine State in 2016 and 2017, or the need for a government response to those attacks. Obviously, Myanmar was not obliged to remain idle and allow terrorists to have free rein of northern Rakhine State. These attacks were the reasons for the "clearance operations", which is a military term, referring to counter-insurgency or counter-terrorism operations.

8. It is true that, as a consequence of the clashes, people were killed, and a large number of people left the area and went to Bangladesh. As in other instances of armed conflict and instability throughout the world, and indeed, in other regions of Myanmar itself, such events will have had a huge impact on a large part of the region's population. Myanmar is well aware of the human cost of armed conflict, instability and terrorism. There has been, historically, and unfortunately still is, conflict in different regions of Myanmar. The Government aspires to peace throughout the country and is striving its utmost through dialogues, discussions, and negotiations with all stakeholders.
9. However, the paths to peace are complex. When considering the narrow issues within the scope of these proceedings, the Court cannot make assumptions about such matters as the best ways forward, or about the aspirations of the Muslim population in northern Rakhine State. The Court cannot assume that those responsible for the terrorist attacks in 2016 and 2017 speak for them. Nor can the Court assume that any of the organizations involved in these proceedings speaks for them.
10. As a developing nation, Myanmar continues to face significant challenges arising from natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and storms, as well as financial constraints, emergencies, and ongoing internal instability. In this context, it has continuously taken steps to address the issues in northern Rakhine State. Details are given in Myanmar's regular reports pursuant to the provisional measures order.

#### **Mr President, Members of the Court,**

11. The Gambia says that Myanmar does not recognize the right to exist of the Muslim minority in northern Rakhine State, or the right of this population to be in Myanmar. That is untrue. Myanmar considers that Bengalis in northern Rakhine State are culturally, ethnically and religiously part of the same group as the population living immediately across the border in Bangladesh. However, Myanmar accepts that even if this is so, those living in northern Rakhine State would be a "part" of that group for purposes of the Convention. Conversely, even if the Court were to find that those living in northern Rakhine State are a protected group in their own right for purposes of the Convention, that would not of itself

mean that their ethnicity, culture or religion is any different from that of those living in the immediately adjacent territory of Bangladesh. There is therefore no need for the Court to consider cultural, ethnic and religious comparisons between those living on the two sides of the border.

12. The Gambia also complains that Myanmar does not use the name "Rohingya" officially, and instead uses the name "Bengali". There are, however, justifiable reasons for this. Furthermore, failure to use a particular name in no way implies that the population does not exist, or has no right to exist.
13. The Gambia also says that Myanmar does not recognize the members of this population as its citizens. Again, even if this were true, it would not mean that Myanmar has a genocidal intent. But in fact, many Bengalis do indeed have one or other of the three types of Myanmar citizenship. There are others who would be recognized as having one or another of the three types of citizenship if they were to make an application for such recognition. There are also some who are not entitled to any type of citizenship in Myanmar. Again, there are reasons for this.
14. The first step for a person making an application for citizenship is to apply for what is called a National Verification Card, or "NVC". There are around two hundred thousand Bengalis holding citizenship cards across the country, and fifty thousand Bengalis holding NVCs in Rakhine State alone. Those who apply for an NVC and are found not to be entitled to citizenship can continue to live lawfully in Myanmar as holders of an NVC.
15. Despite this, many Bengalis in northern Rakhine State refuse to engage with the NVC process. Some refuse on political grounds. Some refuse because they are pressured by activists not to do so, or have received false information from activists that anyone who applies for an NVC will never be granted citizenship. All this has nothing to do with genocide.
16. Like in other States, the Myanmar Constitution gives equal rights to all Myanmar citizens. No one can be discriminated for their origin or belief. Section (391-A) of the Constitution allows all eligible citizens to vote in the election. As we speak, the multiparty general elections are underway in Myanmar starting from 28 December 2025. The elections are being held in three phases, and all eligible voters, regardless of ethnicity and religion, came out to cast their votes. Fifty-seven (57) political parties and four thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (4,861) candidates are contesting for various constituencies, including Rakhine State. There are 154,049 Bengalis in Myanmar who are eligible to vote in the current elections.

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# NATIONAL

## General Aung San Declares Firm Stand Against Election Disruption

“Our Government shall not permit any disruption of the forthcoming election. The electoral process shall remain free and fair, and no interference shall be exercised upon those who participate in it. Yet, let it be firmly declared that any attempt to disturb or sabotage the election shall be met with the full weight of authority”.

(An excerpt from the radio address regarding the election, delivered by General Aung San on 13 March 1947)



## MoD Union Minister meets staff, Naga literature & culture groups in Leshi

MEMBER of the State Security and Peace Commission and Union Minister for Defence General Maung Maung Aye, who is currently in Leshi of the Naga Self-Administered Zone in Sagaing Region, met departmental officials and members of Naga’s traditional literature and culture associations at the city hall of Leshi yesterday.

At the meeting, U Tun Tun Win, Chairman of the Management and Administration Body of the Naga Self-Administered Zone, reported on the administrative mechanism, economy, social and projects of the Naga region, while Naga’s traditional literature and

culture associations discussed the needed regional development measures to be carried out.

The Union minister coordinated the discussion and presented cash prizes to the regional-level departments.

After the meeting, the Union minister and members cordially greeted the departmental staff and members of Naga’s traditional literature and culture associations. — MNA/KTZH

Union Minister General Maung Maung Aye speaks at the meeting with departmental personnel and traditional Naga literature and culture associations yesterday.



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#### Mr President, Members of the Court,

17. Let me also be clear that Myanmar is committed to achieving the repatriation to Myanmar of persons from Rakhine State currently living in camps in Bangladesh.
18. There were two previous instances of mass migration from Myanmar to Bangladesh, in 1978 and 1991-1992, respectively. On both of those two previous occasions, Myanmar was able to successfully repatriate those concerned in accordance with agreements made through bilateral consultations with Bangladesh.
19. Likewise, following the events of 2016 and 2017, agreements were quickly made between Myanmar and Bangladesh for the return of the displaced persons from Rakhine State. Comprehensive measures to resettle and rehabilitate the returnees are also being put in place, such as providing security, education, healthcare, food and job opportunities, with international cooperation, including from the United Nations. Since 2019, we have also had informal tripartite Working Groups and discussions on the repatriation process involving Myanmar, Bangladesh and China, at the senior official and vice-ministerial level. We have also invited diplomats, delegates of displaced persons themselves, as well as the media, to witness these comprehensive measures firsthand. In addition, we have a comprehensive plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the returnees, including a one-stop service for the

issuance of NVCs and applications for citizenship, temporary livelihood supports, and shelters in transition, new settlement arrangements near original places, distribution of land use for farming, income generation programmes, health and education facilities, etc.

20. Myanmar’s commitment and constant efforts since 2017 contradict The Gambia’s narrative that Myanmar’s intention is to destroy or forcibly deport this population.
21. However, although Myanmar had tried its utmost, there have unfortunately been setbacks to the repatriation process. These have included the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2022, Cyclone Mocha, which hit the northern Rakhine area in 2023, and instability in Rakhine State. Circumstances not of Myanmar’s making have so far prevented the actual commencement of repatriations.
22. It will be seen on examination that these proceedings are in fact being used as a vehicle to advance agendas that have nothing to do with the Genocide Convention, such as demands that the name “Rohingya” be used officially,<sup>1</sup> and that all of those currently living in camps in Bangladesh automatically be given citizenship of Myanmar upon being repatriated to Myanmar.<sup>2</sup>

#### Mr President, Members of the Court,

23. Myanmar does not have trust in the impartiality of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar or of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, and does not accept the

claimed accuracy or reliability of the information in their documents or in other documents relied on by The Gambia. It is therefore essential to Myanmar that the Court evaluate all of the detailed evidence itself, and not rely on opinions or conclusions expressed by any other bodies, especially if these are not based on first-hand evidence.

24. In these proceedings, Myanmar asks the Court to do no more than apply the terms of the Genocide Convention, as they were so carefully negotiated in 1948, and to follow its own case law, which is now well established.<sup>3</sup> Myanmar respectfully asks the Court to look very carefully at all of the evidence in detail, and to reach its own judgment of the facts. Myanmar is confident that the Court will act independently and impartially, and will consider the evidence fairly and objectively.

#### Mr President, Members of the Court,

25. I thank you for your kind attention, and I ask you, Mr President, to now call upon Dr Staker. Thank you.

1 MG, p 509, submission 2) B) i) (7).

2 MG, p 509, submissions 2) B) i) (7) and 2) C.).

3 Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina versus Serbia and Montenegro), Judgement, ICJ Reports 2007, p 4 and Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia versus Serbia), Judgement, ICJ Reports 2015, p 3.

# NATIONAL

**Regarding the allegations that the Bengalis were subjected to ethnic persecution, during those years, this government was the first to present the facts with evidence to the international community. Therefore, for the very first time, under this government, the events were explained accurately and truthfully.**

## Dr Yin Yin Nwe

Hearings related to the case between the Republic of The Gambia and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar are being held at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, from 12 to 29 January.

In connection with the hearings, the following are the statements made by Dr Yin Yin Nwe, a member of the advisory team to the Acting President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; and American writer Mr Rick Heizman.



## Dr Yin Yin Nwe

### Member, the Advisory Team to the Acting President

First of all, I would like to say that at the ICJ, a delegation led by Union Minister U Ko Ko Hlaing, with the participation of Union Minister Dr Thida Oo, has gone to present explanations. An adviser from our office, Daw Khin Oo Hlaing, is also included in the delegation. I fully support their presentation. The reason is that, regarding the allegations that the events of 2016 and 2017 constituted genocide against Bengalis, this is the first time that the facts which occurred before the current government came to office have been presented to the international community with evidence. Therefore, this is the first time under this government that the events have been explained accurately and in a proper process. It is the first time that presentations have been made with supporting evidence from our own perspective, from the State's perspective, from the perspective of national sovereignty, and from the perspectives of ethnic nationalities. Under the previous government, the presentation did not reach this level. I listened at that time as well, and it did not go as far as presenting accurate facts of what actually happened.

To continue, I would like to talk about the ICJ case currently taking place in The Hague. Myanmar is involved in a case brought by The Gambia. It is a case based on allegations made by The Gambia. As this is the first section and an important aspect of the case, I would like to briefly explain the Kofi Annan Commission. I myself previously worked at the United Nations, and I have also spoken with Kofi Annan. He was the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations and served from 1996 to 2007.

The first point I would like to make is that I do not really understand why he was

selected to lead the report. The reason is that, whether one looks at Kofi Annan's personal biography or the biography issued by the United Nations, I would have to assess him as a Secretary-General who did not place much emphasis on the sovereignty of UN member states. For example, take Serbia. It is a sovereign country in its own right. During the conflicts between Serbia and Kosovo, this was considered an internal issue. Many countries regarded it as an internal conflict. The reason was that Kosovo, being a province with a Muslim-majority population, sought to secede. Because it sought to secede, many European countries supported that secession, whereas Serbia and, for example, many Asian countries did not support it.

At that time, there was no consensus within the UN to forcibly intervene in Serbia. Since agreement could not be reached, what happened was that, with the authorization and orders of Kofi Annan, NATO aircraft – especially US warplanes – bombed Serbia. In 1999, when he was serving as Secretary-General, the bombing campaign lasted from March to May. During the air strikes, the Chinese embassy was hit. When the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia in the former Yugoslavia, was struck, three Chinese journalists were killed, and about 21 Chinese nationals at the embassy were injured. This was not a bombing campaign authorized by the United Nations. Many countries viewed it as a unilateral act of coercion. As a result, Europe supported Kosovo's secession. Under the pressure of the bombing, Serbia did not agree to allow Kosovo to break away, but it ultimately did so. Even today, the number of governments worldwide that do not recognize Kosovo as an independent country is greater, while Western countries do recognize it.

So what I mean is that in the case of Kosovo and Serbia, ordering such unilat-

eral bombing without considering Serbia's needs as a sovereign state, or its legal framework, must be regarded as a lack of respect for that country. It was a failure to respect Serbia's sovereignty. Since this happened in 1999, Kofi Annan was already serving as Secretary-General at that time, a position he held until 2007. Frankly speaking, I never thought that in matters that touch on our country's sovereignty, such as secession issues within our country, demands for secession by Bengalis, or the use of alternative terms instead of the official designations defined by the state on ethnic grounds, a commission would be formed, and Kofi Annan would be appointed as its chair. That is because we believed that all of his actions demonstrated that he did not place importance on the sovereignty of a state.

At that time, when the Myanmar government proposed forming a commission that included Kofi Annan, the Rakhine National Party (ANP) and the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) objected in Hluttaw. They said it should not be done and that they did not agree. However, those objections were not heeded. Without seeking a decision from Hluttaw, the national leaders at the time went ahead and had Kofi Annan form the commission, instructing it to conduct inquiries and investigations, and then to produce a report.

As for the second part, I need to explain what happened after the Kofi Annan Commission was formed, carried out field visits, and issued its report. The first point is that while conducting fieldwork, the commission went to Bengali families and Bengali villages and carried out face-to-face interviews and on-site investigations. While they were conducting these interviews, phone calls came in, and immediately afterward they began referring to themselves not as Muslims, but as Rohingya. From this, it appears that someone from outside was directing or influencing the use of that name.

The third point is that once the report was released, it contained recommendations that were extremely difficult for the state to implement. I would like to briefly mention what some of those points were. But before doing so, when we say they are difficult to implement, what happens if they are not implemented is that the state comes under criticism. Because it was a report endorsed by such a prominent figure as Kofi Annan, a report in which he

himself was directly involved, questions arose as to why the state did not act in accordance with those recommendations. As a result, at that time, the country's leaders said they would implement them and gave such assurances. Now, however, a great deal of time has passed, and the situation in Rakhine State has changed significantly. Whether those recommendations are easy or difficult to implement under current conditions is something citizens must judge for themselves.

The first difficulty in implementing it is the citizenship law. The law currently in effect is the 1982 Citizenship Law, which governs the state today. According to that law, anyone who wants to be recognized as a citizen must apply under the framework of the citizenship law and submit a registration application. This law does not target any particular religion or ethnicity. For example, I myself grew up in Shan State. At that time, in the border areas between Shan State and China, Chinese people also had to follow this law, no matter what they said. Some wanted to have a citizenship card, but whether they got it depended on whether their father had one. It was that kind of situation.

So, regarding the Kofi Annan Commission's report, it stated that Myanmar's citizenship law, which it criticized, does not meet international standards or global norms. The report recommended that the law be reviewed and amended as necessary. The main point, as I see it – and anyone can also evaluate this – is: what are international standards? Does the citizenship law meet international standards? For example, to be a British citizen, there are clear criteria. To become an American citizen, there are also defined criteria: what conditions must be fulfilled. The same is true for Thai citizenship. When it comes to becoming a Myanmar citizen, there are many requirements. One very obvious requirement is that a person must be proficient in a native ethnic language. This particular requirement cannot be compared to international standards. Therefore, reviewing and changing it to align with international norms is not simple. This illustrates why implementing it is extremely difficult in practice – it's a very complex and challenging issue.

The second point is that the Kofi Annan Commission also didn't like that there are different levels or categories of citizen

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ship. Other countries also have different types of citizenship – it's not unique to Myanmar. But compared to Myanmar, other countries usually have fewer complicated criteria. If you look at Myanmar's citizenship law, the definition of "citizen" is applied only within a certain group: it doesn't include people who aren't citizens. In other words, it only applies to those who are already considered citizens. One category is "full citizen by birth", which applies to those who have been citizens by birth. These are ethnic groups whose ancestors – parents, grandparents, great-grandparents – arrived in Myanmar before 1823; their families have long been established here. All of them are

considered full citizens by birth. Another category is "associate citizen". This was created under the 1948 Citizenship Act. According to that act, a person who becomes a citizen through the law is called an associate citizen.

The next category is "naturalized citizen." Under the 1982 Citizenship Law, there are different types of people who can apply. These are also just parts of our citizenship law. If we were to change these as well, it would mean removing the categories entirely – but that is different from how other countries do it. Some countries simply have citizens and non-citizens. Some countries have levels or categories within citizenship. From these two points, international standards

suggest how it should ideally be. The main idea is that there shouldn't be separate types of citizens – it should be implemented as such. Right now, the situation in Rakhine State is urgent. For Myanmar, the situation concerning Rakhine State is also critical. Under these circumstances, there is no way the 1982 Citizenship Law can be changed. This is what I want to emphasize clearly.

The third point is about access to and from Rakhine State. According to the report, journalists – from local reporters to international correspondents – and international figures should be allowed full access in and out of Rakhine State, without any security restrictions. That was part of the recommendation. At that

time, as I mentioned earlier, the situation was urgent and extremely tense. And by "tense", I don't mean just me or the civilians – it wasn't Tatmadaw either. To be clear, at that time, tensions were very high between the Rakhine ethnic groups and the Bengali population, so it was not possible to simply allow unrestricted access. There were security rules and movement restrictions in place. The fourth point is about border guard troops: the recommendation suggested that all security personnel in Rakhine State should be police, not the military. But in reality, this is hard to implement, because Tatmadaw has its own role and authority – it cannot simply be excluded. That's what I wanted to explain.

## Statement by American author Mr Rick Heizman on the hearing between The Gambia and Myanmar at the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

MY name is Rick Heizman, an American citizen from San Francisco, USA. And now I live here in Myanmar. I've been here many, many times, starting in 1981, all the way back then. And I've been in Arakan, Rakhine State, many times, beginning in 1996. I'm going to talk about the conflict there between the Rakhine Buddhists and the Bengali Muslim Rohingya people. One thing to note here is that this conflict has been going on for a very long time, basically since the World War II era. And more recently, there have been three major attacks by the Bengali Muslim Rohingya. In 2012 and 2016, and then only 10 months after that, in 2017. The 2017 attack was quite amazing in that it was what should be called the world's largest terrorist attack in history. At that time, 25 August 2017, a surprise attack in the early morning started against almost 150 targets. These were villages and army bases.

There were about 30 army bases attacked, police outposts, and then also about 80 or so villages attacked that very morning. And some other villages were attacked the next day because they didn't get the message quickly enough the night before. The reason why it is it should be noted as the world's largest terrorist attack is that the numbers are staggering. There were 150 or so targets attacked each by hundreds of organized Rohingya men and boys. And, they did not have sophisticated weapons. Some did have assault rifles, but most of the weaponry was clubs, knives and machete-type instruments. It was all done by surprise. And if you think about it, you think about 9/11 in New York when that terrorist act happened. That was considered very big because it was like 19 hijackers, five different targets, etc. But this was 150 or 160 or so targets

and actually about 100,000 or so assailants against all these targets, and many villages were affected, attacked, and people were killed by the Muslims, hacked to death usually by long knives. Some were shot, and then for about two weeks, it was a very tense situation as the Muslims were continuing to attack and burn villages and so on. The army, the Burmese army called Tatmadaw, had to interfere of course, as the army of any country would have to do. All countries have a force that is meant to repel invaders and bring, you know, stop the violence that's happening. Well, here you had Tatmadaw going in to chase the rebels out or eliminate them. The army action was against the Bengali Muslim Rohingya people. That took a couple of weeks to do. Now this similar type of attack happened in 2012 as well as in 2016. All three of these incidents, clearly, if you look at all the facts, were started by the Muslims and perpetrated by them. They had plans that they had made using the mosque as their headquarters. The mosque in the villages was very responsible for the brainwashing that happened against the people. We have collected many interviews and statements from prisoners, Muslim prisoners who were caught, debriefed and so on. And they all state that their mosque and their Malawi, Malawi is the Islamic holy man. The Malawis brainwashed and indoctrinated the people to carry out the attacks with the goal of clearly taking over to expel all Buddhists, all Hindus, the Hindu minority there as well and other tribal people – expel all non-Muslims. So many interviews had the prisoners or the interviewees say this. So that you had in the mosque, you had the leaders of the mosque teaching people about the goals, and the goal was to eliminate all and then have that land break off from Myanmar and become an

autonomous state, an Islamic state, practising Sharia law. That's what they wanted, and that's what they say they wanted – a couple of things leading to this.

Just before the 2017 attack on 25 August, just before that, Ata Ullah, the leader of ARSA and ARSA is the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, a terrorist group of Bengali Muslim Rohingya people. Just before that, the leader had his phone tapped, and he did not know that it was the leader of Arsa. And there were three important phone calls that just happened the day before the attacks. Two of them were to a Pakistani general, and one of them was to an ISIS commander in Syria. These were incoming calls, sorry, incoming calls from them to the leader; and the messages translated were such as congratulations in advance on your attacks. The Pakistani general wanted the attacks moved up. They had been planned for maybe a week later; but he said we have to attack tomorrow. And so, the plans actually were to have even more targets, but the plans were changed when the leader became afraid of defectors and so on, giving information about this and preventing it. All of this action had genocidal intent.

This is a very important phrase, genocidal intent. That means the intention of committing genocide. The Bengali Muslim Rohingya people wanted to commit genocide against the non-Muslim people in that area. But they failed, and so we can call it genocidal intent. Now we know that the Bengali Muslim Rohingya are saying that they are the target of genocidal intent, but that is not true. If you look at all of the evidence that exists, and I have a lot of it. They had the Bengalis claim genocidal intent against them. But there was no genocidal intent. If the Burmese army, Tatmadaw, wanted to commit a genocide, it



easily could. It could drive all those people across the border, and or kill them all or something. It could do that, but it didn't. It was doing the kind of police work that any country has to do when somebody invades like that. More about global genocidal intent soon. Let's see history. Okay, now we should look briefly at the history behind this. Let me get one paper here. Okay. So, the history there back in 1942 during World War II, there was a big massacre, the Mongdaw-Buthitaung massacre, and that is when many, many Buddhists were killed. Maybe 30,000 Buddhists were killed. A 100,000 Buddhists had to flee. Four hundred (400) or more Buddhist villages were set on fire. Even British officials at that time said, "Wow, the fires, the burning villages and everything, the Muslims are taking over from the Buddhist and the Buddhists have no future here if this continues". These are quotes from British observers at that time. And then there was an underground war between the Mujahedin, as they called themselves. Mujad is an Arabic word. The Mujahedin guerrilla fighters carried out a maybe 15-year campaign, and back and forth fighting and then in the 1960s, 70s, 80s, and 90s, there were various attempts by the Bengali Muslims to attack and drive out the Buddhists once again and again and again and then finally the 2012, 2016 and 2017 attacks. In all of these cases, the perpetrator was the Bengali Muslim Rohingya, not the other way around. The Buddhists did not ever start fighting. The Buddhists wanted to live in peace and freedom there. and the

SEE PAGE 10

# OPINION

## Let each region carry and protect its own benefits

Since gaining independence, Myanmar has seen the emergence of various ethnic armed groups in its states, and amid armed clashes and the smoke of warfare, local ethnic communities have long endured many forms of suffering while living without peace and stability.

In Kayah State, armed terrorists and destructive activities have occurred, disrupting peace and stability and causing the public to endure various forms of hardship and suffering. While persevering through these challenges, efforts to restore peace and stability in the affected areas, as well as to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction, are being undertaken through the significant sacrifices of Tatmadaw members, police members, and security forces, along with residents.

Although some ethnic communities may mistakenly believe that chauvinism is being practised, it should be recognized that even those labeled as adherents of such chauvinism are working selflessly, with goodwill and genuine intentions, to promote development across ethnic areas despite these regions not being their native places and offering them no personal benefit.

The actions of local ethnic armed groups, undermining peace and stability in their own regions and hindering development, are not only disgraceful but will also remain a dark stain in history. In addition to repairing the physical damage caused by armed violence, it is necessary to address the psychological trauma experienced by local communities. At this time, for all aspects of Kayah State's recovery and development, the entire local ethnic population needs to join hands and work collectively with the State.

The main driving force for restoring a state that is more peaceful, stable, and developed than before lies in the morale, unity, and perseverance of the ethnic people living within it. If they withstand and endure disruptive attacks fuelled by destructive intentions aimed at the nation's downfall, and build with unity that does not collapse under pressure, combined with relentless determination to move forward, they will be able to confront and overcome any challenge. At present, only through the strongest possible efforts in rebuilding can progress, development, and improved socioeconomic conditions be secured for future generations.

All ethnic people are urged to uphold wisdom and mindfulness and, with patience, tolerance, unity, and solidarity, work together wholeheartedly toward a future in which the entire nation enjoys lasting peace and stability. Similarly, all ethnic communities in Kayah State should share a common resolve and understanding, and collectively contribute in all areas – starting with peace and stability in the state – towards the nation's overall interests.

# Former Congressman Dave Brat Calls for Strategic US Engagement in Myanmar

Opinion piece argues that diplomatic engagement, not isolation, is key to American interests, regional stability, and economic security.

FORMER Congressman Dave Brat (R-VA) is calling for a shift in US policy towards Myanmar. In an opinion piece for The Washington Times titled Myanmar needs American engagement, Brat argues that diplomatic engagement, rather than isolation, advances American interests, regional stability, and long-term economic security.

"Diplomatic engagement with Myanmar is not an endorsement of its government," Brat writes. "It is an investment in American influence, regional stability, and long-term economic security. Total disengagement has only created a power vacuum filled by America's adversaries."

Examining recent shifts in US-Myanmar policy, Brat noted that President Trump has signalled a change in the United States' approach towards the country:

"President Trump, however, has signalled a possible shift in that policy stance. First of all,



diplomatic engagement with Myanmar is not an endorsement of the country's government; it is merely an investment in American influence, regional stability and long-term economic security.

Furthermore, there is no counterproposal that will leave the US and Myanmar better off." Brat pointed to President Trump's National Security Strategy, "Flexible Realism", as a framework for engagement with Myanmar.

"Flexible Realism - US policy will be realistic about what is possible and desirable to seek in its dealings with other nations. We seek good relations and peaceful commercial relations with the nations of the world without imposing on them democratic or other social change that differs widely from their traditions and histories. We recognize and affirm that there is nothing inconsistent or hypocritical in acting according to such a realistic assessment or in maintaining good relations with countries whose governing systems and societies differ

from ours, even as we push like-minded friends to uphold our shared norms, furthering our interests as we do so."

In conclusion, Brat urged Congress to support strategic engagement with Myanmar, noting the US stands to gain critical resources and strengthen its position in the region.

"Strategic engagement with Myanmar offers the United States a chance to strengthen our position against our adversaries, secure critical resources and promote stability in a geopolitically crucial region of the world. Because walking away at this crucial moment would be strategically unsound, Congress should back President Trump on this strategic recalibration because American interests demand it."

Read More: Myanmar needs American engagement | The Washington Times (Opinion) By Dave Brat, 12 January 2026

## Myanmar needs American engagement

A realistic, strategic recalibration is required.

By Dave Brat

FOR nearly two decades, Washington's policy stance towards Myanmar has oscillated between moral outrage and strategic neglect. No one denies that Myanmar's past includes human rights abuses, but the question is: How long will we let that dictate US foreign policy instead of thinking strategically about the future?

As an economist and a former member of Congress, I have spent my career examining economic ethics, weighing moral claims against competing interests. I believe America's sanctions-obsessed approach to Myanmar has only weakened our country's position in one of Asia's most consequential geopolitical crossroads.

President Trump, however, has signalled a possible shift in that policy stance. First of all, diplomatic engagement with Myanmar is not an endorsement of the country's government; it is merely an investment in American Influence, regional stability and long-term economic security. Furthermore, there is no counterproposal that will leave the US and Myanmar better off.

Recently, Myanmar's multiphase national elections, moni-

tored by international observers and accompanied by prisoner releases, have prompted cautious openness from the Trump administration. Mr Trump has deliberately avoided the sanctimonious megaphone diplomacy that characterized earlier US policy, choosing instead to preserve the possibility of dealmaking. That restraint matters, as diplomacy requires open doors and levelheadedness.

Critics argue that US engagement in Myanmar legitimizes a flawed political process. I disagree. As economists understand, incentives shape outcomes. Total disengagement through sweeping sanctions and public condemnation has not improved governance in Myanmar. It has, however, created a power vacuum that has been eagerly filled by America's adversaries.

China already operates a major oil and gas pipeline from Myanmar's coast to Yunnan Province, locking in strategic energy access and political influence. Russia, eager to expand its footprint in South-East Asia, stands ready to deepen military and economic ties wherever the United States retreats. If America is serious



about strengthening our geopolitical position, we cannot afford a policy of absence. The status quo is not working.

There is also a hard-headed economic case for engagement. Myanmar sits atop significant reserves of oil, natural gas and rare earth minerals. These resources are indispensable to modern energy systems, advanced manufacturing and national defence. The global scramble for critical minerals is intensifying, and dependence on single-country supply chains has proved strategically reckless.

Investing in energy and critical mineral opportunities in Myanmar would diversify supply chains while giving the United States economic stakes that translate into diplomatic influence. America's

engagement that advances US interests.

The US Treasury's recent decision to remove certain Burmese individuals from sanctions lists, Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem's positive reference to Myanmar's elections and Secretary of State Marco Rubio's instructions to State Department officials to avoid prejudging electoral legitimacy overseas all suggest that a more nuanced approach is possible.

Senator Mitch McConnell, meanwhile, preferring the old US strategy of disengaging and handing wins to our adversaries, has dismissed Myanmar's elections outright.

The United States should push for peace, humanitarian aid and political inclusion in the countries where we are engaged diplomatically. Those goals, however, can be achieved only from a seat at the table. The president's playbook is very clear in the 2025 National Security Strategy document: "Flexible Realism - US policy will be realistic about what is possible and desirable to seek in its dealings with other nations. We seek good relations and peace-

ful commercial relations with the nations of the world without imposing on them democratic or other social change that differs widely from their traditions and histories. We recognize and affirm that there is nothing inconsistent or hypocritical in acting according to such a realistic assessment or in maintaining good relations with countries whose governing systems and societies differ from ours, even as we push like-minded friends to uphold our shared norms, furthering our interests as we do so."

Strategic engagement with Myanmar offers the United States a chance to strengthen our position against our adversaries, secure critical resources and promote stability in a geopolitically crucial region of the world. Because walking away at this crucial moment would be strategically unsound, Congress should back President Trump on this strategic recalibration because American interests demand it.

Dave Brat is a PhD economist. He represented Virginia's 7th Congressional District from 2014 to 2019.

The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) researchers have developed a way to reprogramme immune cells already inside tumours into cancer-killing machines. A drug injected directly into the tumour is absorbed by macrophages, prompting them to recognize and attack cancer cells while activating nearby immune defences. This eliminates the need for lab-based cell extraction and modification. In animal models, the strategy significantly slowed tumour growth and sparked strong anticancer immune responses. KAIST (President Kwang Hyung Lee) announced that a research team led by Professor Ji-Ho Park from the Department of Bio and Brain Engineering has developed a new treatment approach. When a drug is injected directly into a tumour, macrophages already present in the body absorb the drug and begin producing CAR (a cancer-recognizing device) proteins. This process converts them into anticancer immune cells known as "CAR-macrophages".

## Injection turns sleeping tumour immune cells into cancer fighters: Study



The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) researchers have developed a way to reprogramme immune cells already inside tumours into cancer-killing machines. PHOTO: REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

### Why Solid Tumours Are So Hard to Treat

Solid tumours, including gastric, lung, and liver cancers, form dense structures that block immune cells from entering or functioning effectively because of this physical and biological barrier, many existing immune cell therapies struggle to work well against these types of cancers. CAR-macrophages have emerged as a promising next-generation immunotherapy. Unlike some immune cells, macrophages can directly engulf and destroy cancer cells. They also stimulate nearby immune cells, helping to amplify the body's overall anticancer response. Despite their potential, current CAR-macrophage therapies rely on extracting immune cells from a patient's blood, growing them in the lab, and genetically modifying them before reinfusion. This process is slow, expensive, and difficult to scale, which limits its practicality for many patients.

### Reprogramming Immune Cells Directly Inside the Body

To bypass these challenges, the KAIST team focused on "tumour-associated macrophages" that naturally gather around tumours. The researchers developed a method to reprogramme these cells directly inside the body rather than modifying them outside it. Their approach uses lipid nanoparticles — engineered to be easily taken up by macrophages — loaded with both mRNA that carries cancer-recognition instructions and an immune-activating compound. As described by the researchers, this method creates CAR-macrophages by "directly converting the body's own macrophages into anticancer cell therapies inside the body".

SOURCE: ANI

# NATIONAL

## Statement by American author Mr Rick Heizman on the hearing between The Gambia and Myanmar at the International Court...

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Hindu minority and the ethnic ethnicities like the Thet people and Mro people, Kami and Thet. Let's talk about mass graves. After 2017, Bengali Muslims screamed about major massacres in places like Tulatoli, Chutpyin, Maung Nu, Inndin. These are places that I went to. I went to each one of these places where there was a supposed massacre and found no evidence supporting that. What I was doing was going to villages around the massacre site. So the villages within just a mile or two of that, and interviewing people there, people had horrific stories, and they would say what's happening, but nobody heard of a massacre happening there. The only massacre that is true turned out to be the massacre of about a hundred Hindu people in Khamongseik village, and that was a massacre that we did find mass graves with dozens of bodies piled on them, men, women, 12-50 minors (children and babies), everything. Then, there were some survivors of that massacre, the Khamongseik massacre. The Hindu survivors were girls who were about 20 years old, beautiful, and they were forced to watch their fathers, husbands and so on killed right in front of them, their kids too. And they were then forced to march with the Bengali Muslims back into near Bangladesh and then forced to marry some old Muslim men and so on. But these survivors were rescued, and then we have their stories, too, about the brutality that happened. So, of all of the mass grave issues, only the mass murder of the Hindus is real. Let's see.

Okay. And then by the way, okay, I was allowed into Rakhine State three times on my own team that I picked to assist me about five guys, you know, driver, etc. And I was the only foreigner allowed to do this. One thing I was also doing was translating the YouTube videos that ARSA put out. ARSA or like-minded people put out. There's we we I had a translator who

was Muslim himself. He knew he was Muslim, but he hated Islam, and he was very willing to document the atrocities and very willing to translate anything. And since he grew up knowing all of the intricacies of the language, it was very good. We translated so many things. We translated 350 videos from YouTube, all showing Arsa in action or or or so on like that. For example, videos taken by themselves, the Muslims took to show, you know, just to show among themselves. But we got the videos of death, sorry, killers, and so we got their phones, and often we were able to break into them and get the videos of them putting on black hoods and shirts and pants and then marching with knives to a Buddhist village to kill everyone. And they did that. We have hundreds of videos of that. And what you hear is that you know you hear the Bengali language. Now you know Myanmar people do not know the Bengali language. So then you don't know what they're saying. But when I translate them and put subtitles there, then the meaning is horrific.

What you hear there and what you see then really adds up to a horrible, horrible brainwashing that's going on. Let's see. Okay, now let's talk about the computer that I got seized from a Rohingya Arsa leader, Rashed Ula. Rashed Ula was his name. He was the head of the RSO for a time, which was the Rohingya Salvation, sorry Rohingya Solidarity Organization and we broke into this computer that he had. He did not know about uh passwords or something, but we snatched the computer, and it turned out to have over 700 videos on it. And these were videos that we carefully examined and documented, translated and posted. These are videos taken in the Meyu mountains at secret training camps that they had. The Meyu mountains are the main mountains that are in that area.

And videos taken at a secret base in Saudi Arabia, where they were, where the

Bengali insurgents were training, clearly in Saudi Arabia, and there are many links between those two areas, Meyu mountain videos, and the Saudi Arabia videos, that is startling evidence that is very, very hot evidence to use, so that seized computer had so much information. It also had many pages of our videos of information about high explosives, C4, C3, PET, PTEN and other explosives and poisons. It had instructions about how to make poisons, how to make bombs, how to make bullets, how to do everything, how to fight with knives, how to take hostages, how to um how to do anything bad you can think of.

These were on the videos from that computer. Another subject is that in Myanmar, there are other Muslim groups of people. There are Ponte Muslims and Kaman Muslims, and then there's the Bengali Muslims who call themselves Rohingya, but that's to be contested. The Kaman Muslims and Ponte Muslims are both equal citizens, and they have been citizens since the founding of the nation. They make no trouble. That's the main thing. These other Muslim group populations in Myanmar, they don't cause any trouble. They don't agitate for their own land, etc. It is only the Bengali Muslims who fight. They have never been at peace in their corner of the state. They've always wanted to break away, break away, break away. And they fail. And they fight. Ponte Muslims originally came from China. Chinese Muslims who came across the border and then Kaman Muslims, their heritage is from Persia from a long time ago. The Bengali Muslims harken back to Bangladesh, which, when Bangladesh was part of India, was called East Bengal and so Bengal Bengali. Yeah, the Muslims come from there. But the Muslims in currently in Myanmar, many of them, many of the Bengali Muslims try to be or try to convince the authorities that they are actually Kaman Muslims, which they are not, because the Kaman Muslims, you

know, are free and much more viable than Bengali Muslims. So the bottom line is Bengali Muslims have forever been kind of a problem population creating problems agitating for autonomy etc etc and let's see come on translate or called Arakan, the old older name for the kingdom is that the land is just littered with ruins, Buddhist ruins and of course the huge mega ruin, which is one of the largest Buddhist cities, ruined cities on earth and then but anywhere else you go you're almost tripping over statues and pagodas and so on from the past.

However, all around, there are virtually no ruins of Muslim people. There's no archaeological evidence. There is a tiny bit. Yes, we do acknowledge that there was a Muslim minority in that area for a long, long time, but that's what it was. A Muslim minority. There was also a Chinese minority, an Indonesian or Sumatra minority, and a Cambodian minority. There was a Christian minority and so on. So we don't say that there were no Muslims historically; there were Muslims, but a very small minority, and that's it. Let's see. Okay. I also interviewed hundreds of people there, and my interviews with the film have subtitles, so you can understand them very, very well. I interviewed of course Buddhist people there but I made a point to interview even Muslims and interviewed the ethnic minorities like Hindu, Mro, Thet, Daingnet, Kami indigenous people and like I said and I interviewed Muslims and most of the Muslims that I interviewed were actually not supportive of the Bengali for insurgency and special interviews I have done with very old men who came who remembered the World War II days and those massacres and the mayhem going on like around 1942 up until 1950. I have a dozen interviews of that, and those are very revealing to read what you know about what these people went through in the 1940s. I think maybe we're finished.—News Team

## Myanmar's Chief of General Staff joins India's Armed Forces Day ceremony

### FROM PAGE 3

of India. A video clip commemorating the 78<sup>th</sup> Indian Armed Forces Day was subsequently shown, after which the Indian Defence Attaché to Myanmar, Colonel Jaswinder Singh Gill, explained plans for India-Myanmar defence cooperation. Thereafter, the Indian Ambassador to Myanmar and the GOC of the Indian Army's 3 Corps delivered felicitation speeches.

Chief of the General Staff

(Army, Navy and Air) General Kyaw Swa Lin, the Indian ambassador to Myanmar, and the GOC of the Indian Army's 3 Corps then cut a cake to commemorate the 78<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Day of the Republic of India, posed for a group photograph, and presented gifts. The Indian Ambassador to Myanmar then hosted a dinner in honour of the attendees.

The ceremony was attended by senior officers from

the Office of the Commander-in-Chief and their wives, officials from the Indian Embassy to Myanmar, and invitees.

In addition, the Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air) General Kyaw Swa Lin received a delegation led by GOC of the Indian Army's 3 Corps Lieutenant-General AS Pendharkar, AVSM, YSM, at the hotel.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on ways to

further enhance cooperation between the two militaries on security, stability, and the rule of law in the border areas of the two countries; on the prevention and suppression of drugs; on the implementation of military-to-military cooperation; and on the further development and strengthening of bilateral friendship.

After the meeting, the Chief of the General Staff (Army, Navy and Air) and the GOC of

the Indian Army's 3 Corps took a group photograph with the attendees and presented them with souvenirs.

The meeting was attended by senior officers from the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), as well as the GOC of the Indian Army's 3 Corps, senior officers from the Indian Army, and Indian Defence Attaché to Myanmar Colonel Jaswinder Singh Gill. — MNA/TH

# NATIONAL

## MoFA Union Minister receives Ambassador of India to Myanmar

UNION Minister for Foreign Affairs U Than Swe received Mr Abhay Thakur, Ambassador of India, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.

They discussed matters pertaining to the enhancement of bilateral relations and cooper-

ation in areas of mutual interest. — MNA

The Indian ambassador calls on Union Minister U Than Swe yesterday.



## 2026 Youth Peace Forum delegates tour Nay Pyi Taw landmarks and institutions



The 2026 Youth Peace Forum delegation is pictured during their tours in Nay Pyi Taw.

YOUTH delegate groups from regions and states who participated in the Youth Peace Forum 2026, together with administrators and responsible officials, began visiting landmark sites in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday morning.

First, the youth delegates, administrators and officials visited the Defence Service Museum in Zeyathiri Township. Museum officials welcomed them and explained the exhibition halls, which showcase the histories of kings who founded the First, Second and Third Myanmar Empires, photographic records of Tatmadaw chief, as well as section-by-section displays, dioramas and scale models. They also toured the Defence Services Historical Research

Institute exhibition hall, the Directorate of Military Engineers exhibition hall and the Tatmadaw (Air) Museum with keen interest.

Afterwards, the youth delegates toured the water park, enjoyed sightseeing activities and took commemorative photographs.

In the afternoon, the youth delegates arrived at Naypyitaw State Academy, where Pro-Rector Dr Soe Soe Aung and responsible officials welcomed them. At the Function Hall, the academy presented a documentary video explaining the purpose of establishing Naypyitaw State Academy, its student-centred teaching and learning systems based on internationally standardized curricula to nurture the edu-

cated youth required for national development, the use of research laboratories, modern practical equipment and technology-based teaching aids, teaching activities conducted by lecturers for students, and the organization of ceremonies and discussion forums.

The youth delegates then toured the Naypyitaw State Academy convocation hall building and other areas of the academy.

Subsequently, they visited Naypyitaw State Polytechnic University, where students performed a dance presentation to the song “Welcome to NSPU” at the university’s multipurpose hall. The university then screened a documentary video, and Rector Dr Soe Lin Aung delivered welcoming remarks to the youth delegates.

Following this, student representatives gave presentations on subject areas on literary and arts associations, the Music Club, Chess Club and Football Club, as well as the university’s master plan and projects. The youth delegates then toured the Naypyitaw State Polytechnic University campus.

In the evening, the youth delegates visited the Uttarithi Ocean Centre and purchased commemorative souvenirs. — MNA/KZL

## U Zaw Win Myint presents Credentials to President of People’s Republic of China



U Zaw Win Myint, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the People’s Republic of China, presented his

Credentials to Mr Xi Jinping, President of the People’s Republic of China, on 16 January 2026 at the Great Hall in Beijing. — MNA

## Ethnic Affairs Ministry invites bids for solar projects in quake-hit Inlay villages

THE Tender Committee of the Ministry for Ethnic Affairs invited service providers to install solar systems for 50 households in the earthquake-affected villages in the Inlay area in the 2026-2027 financial year.

This is the Provision of household solar systems for ethnic people affected by the earthquake in the Inlay region, which is a part of the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Quick Impact Project (QIP) funded by India. The project will be implemented by using the allocated capital expenditure for the 2026-2027 FY.

The open tender for Solar

System - 50 Sets, issued by the Department of the Protection of Ethnic Rights under the ministry include Solar Panel 320 W, Inverter 1200 W, Battery 12 V 100 Ah, Breaker, Solar Cable and other accessories.

The tender application is available until 19 January. Deadline for tender submission is 19 January (12 noon) at the Department of the Protection of Ethnic Rights in Nay Pyi Taw (Office 14).

Interested individuals can enquire about details by dialling 067 409548 and 067 409545. — NN/KK

# NATIONAL

## Republic of the Union of Myanmar Union Election Commission Announcement 15/2026

14<sup>th</sup> Waning of Pyatho, 1387 ME  
16 January 2026

### Announcement on list of individuals elected as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives

IT is hereby announced that the following persons have been elected as Hluttaw representatives for the Pyithu Hluttaw constituencies listed alongside their names in the multiparty democratic general election held in phases starting from 28 December 2025, in accordance with the notifications issued by the relevant Region and State Subcommissions under Section 49 (b) of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.

#### Yangon Region

No	Name	CSC	Constituency	Representing Party/Independent
(1)	Dr Hla Tint	10/MaLaMa(C)058290	Bahan	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(2)	U Tin Htut	10/MaLaMa(C)023967	Pabedan	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(3)	U Hla Tint	10/MaDaNa(C)006611	Latha	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(4)	U Aung Myo Than	14/PaThaNa(C)010288	Kawhmu	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(5)	U Thant Zaw	12/KaKhaKa(C)056982	Kungyangon	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(6)	U Tint Wai	5/WaThaNa(C)018268	Dagon Myothit (North)	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(7)	U Win Kyaw	12/DaPaNa(C)042443	Dawbon	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(8)	U Kyaw San Oo	12/PaZaTa(C)003611	Pazundaung	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(9)	U Maung Maung Tint	12/LaKaNa(C)005765	Hline	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(10)	Daw San San Nwe	12/MaGaDa(C)073145	Shwepyitha	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(11)	U Thein Yi	12/HtaTaPa(C)050531	Htantabin	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(12)	U Khin Maung Soe	5/TaMaNa(C)009550	Hlegu	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(13)	Dr Myo Aung	12/AhLaNa(C)001026	South Okkalapa	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(14)	U Nyo Saw	10/BaLaNa(C)004668	Cocokyun	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(15)	U Khin Hlaing	14/LaPaTa(C)107377	Kyimyindine	Independent
(16)	U Nyein Htwe	14/DaDaRa(C)003948	Insein	Union Solidarity and Development Party

#### Shan State

No	Name	CSC	Constituency	Representing Party/Independent
(17)	U Lu Zaw	13/YaNgaNa(C)036595	Ywangan	Danu Nationalities Democracy Party
(18)	Khun Hla Thein	13/SaSaNa(C)000087	Hsihseng	Pa-O National Organization
(19)	Dr Nanda Hla Myint	13/KaLaNa(C)056296	Kalaw	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(20)	Sai Wun Sam	13/MaKhaNa(C)000302	Mongkhat	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(21)	U Sai Laung	13/MaPaTa(C)001510	Mongping	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(22)	U Lin Zaw Tun	12/PaZaTa(C)001081	Mongphyat	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(23)	Dr Pwint San	12/MaRaKa(C)007186	Yatsawk	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(24)	U Sai San Sein	13/TaYaNa(C)001685	Tangyan	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(25)	U Sai Aung Nyunt	13/MaRaTa(C)004455	Mongyai	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(26)	U Sai Kyaw Hla	13/KaHaNa(C)004109	Kunhing	Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party (White Tiger Party)
(27)	U Htin Aung Shein	14/PaThaNa(C)088921	Mongton	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(28)	Sai Aung Kham	5/SaKaNa(C)009924	Mongyawng	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(29)	Sai Sam	13/MaYaNa(C)000371	Mongyang	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(30)	U Phyzo Zaw Soe	12/YaKaNa(C)000893	Mongpan	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(31)	Sai Seng Nor	13/MaMaNa(C)000140	Maukmai	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(32)	Daw Nang Than Than Hmwe	13/PhaKhaNa(C)045769	Mongkai	Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party (White Tiger Party)
(33)	Sai Sein Win	13/ThaPaNa(C)043892	Laihka	Shan and Nationalities Democratic Party (White Tiger Party)

#### Ayeyawady Region

No	Name	CSC	Constituency	Representing Party/Individual
(34)	Dr Htein Win	14/KaKaNa(C)064416	Kyaunggon	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(35)	Daw Khin Saw Mu	14/PaThaNa(C)148816	Kangyidaunt	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(36)	U Maung Maung Soe	12/MaBaNa(C)014057	Thaboung	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(37)	Dr Aung Gyi	12/DaGaNa(C)012336	Kyaiklat	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(38)	Daw Soe Soe Yi	14/PhaPaNa(C)020912	Pyapon	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(39)	U San Maung	14/BaKaLa(C)022709	Bogale	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(40)	U Kyaw Min Than	14/PaTaNa(C)109130	Pantanaw	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(41)	U Than Naing	14/WaKhaMa(C)014888	Wakema	Union Solidarity and Development Party
(42)	U Tin Oo	14/AhMaNa(C)009643	Einme	Union Solidarity and Development Party

Sd/ Than Soe  
Chairman  
Union Election Commission

# NATIONAL

## MNHRC inspects Shwethahtay Agriculture & Livestock Breeding Vocational Training Centre



MNHRC Member U Kyaw Soe meets trainees of the Shwethahtay Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Vocational Training Centre yesterday.

AN Inspection team led by U Kyaw Soe, member of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, conducted inspection visits to the Shwethahtay Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Vocational Training Centre in Twantay Township, Yangon Region, yesterday under Sections 43 and 44 of the Commission Law.

The inspection team met the prisoners in their dormitories and enquired into and noted down the matters relating to their fundamental rights,

including whether prisoners receive an adequate food supply, access to healthcare facilities and provision of sufficient purified drinking water, the receipt of items issued by the prison, the receipt of necessary personal-use items, whether there were discrimination in the assignment of work, torture and the observance of occupational safety within the workplace. In addition, the team also inspected dormitories, clinic, library, kitchen, food warehouse, water purifier, water storage tanks,

and the cleanliness of internal and external sewage systems.

Furthermore, the MNHRC donated 50 knowledgeable books for the benefit of the prisoners, which were received by the officer in charge of the Shwethahtay Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Vocational Training Centre.

The findings and recommendations from the inspection team's visits will be sent to the relevant departments for necessary actions under the Commission Law. — MNHRC

## Myanmar accident victim's wife awarded THB1M in Thailand

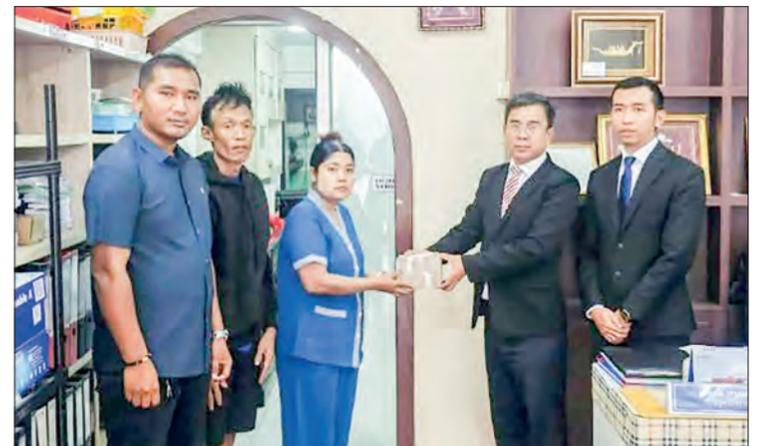
THE Labour Attaché Office has reported that the wife of U Khin Maung, who passed away in a traffic accident in Thailand, has been presented with THB1,000,000 in compensation.

The office assisted in the legal process to ensure compensation for U Khin Maung, who died following a vehicle accident in Bang Pa-in, Thailand. As a result of these efforts, the insurance company provided 1,000,000 baht to his wife on 14 January at the Labour Attaché Office in Bangkok.

In a separate case, the Myanmar Embassy in Thailand issued an announcement last October seeking Daw Yin Mar Win (NRC: 9/Pa Ba Na (N) 203752

from Pyawbwe Township, Mandalay Region). She is the wife of U Khin Maung, a Myanmar worker who passed away due to a workplace accident on 27 December, 2019. She is requested to contact the office to receive the outstanding compensation.

The Labour Attaché Office advises Myanmar migrant workers that if any of their labour rights are violated, they can contact the call centre: 020030015, Labour Attaché (Bangkok): 06 18108454, 06 26890119, 06 52206952, Labour Attaché (Mae Sot): 06 52206953, Labour Attaché (Chiang Mai): 09 45866607, and Labour Attaché (Ranong): 06 34818121. — MT/ZN



The Labour Attaché Office presents THB1,000,000 in compensation to the wife of U Khin Maung, who died in a traffic accident in Thailand.

## Drugs seized in Shan State

THE information was released on seizures of related accessories used in telecom fraud, online gambling and drug processing, including drug manufacturing sites in Hsipaw and Mongyai townships in Shan State (North) on 9, 10, 11 and 15 January 2026.

In connection with the seizures, combined security forces continued aerial and ground intelligence and area-clearing operations.

At 7:30 am yesterday, suspicious structures were discovered about 19 kilometres southwest of Mongyai in northern Shan State and about 15 kilometres northwest of Man Phyat village. During the investigation, the combined team seized one building measuring 20 feet by 40 feet used for drug manufacturing, one residential hut measuring 50 feet by 20 feet, one building containing six steel trays used for mixing drugs, one building measuring 120 feet by 40 feet, two dry-

ing machines, one warehouse storing white drug powder, one residential building measuring 120 feet by 20 feet, five generators, one Loader, one Bulldozer, 100 blue barrels, 50 white containers, 40 gas cylinders and 50 bags containing chemicals which are still examining.

Similarly, at 11:45 am, the team conducted further operations at another location about two kilometres northwest of the site seized on 15 January, near the Hsipaw-Mongyai road and about 15 kilometres southeast of Seinkywat village. During the operation, it found and seized 35 residential huts accommodating about five persons each, one Lovon backhoe, two bamboo warehouses measuring 30 feet by 15 feet, seventy 15-gallon acid containers, one hut with 300 feet in length, three drying trays, three drug-processing furnaces, 150 gas cylinders, 150 bags of alum, 500 blue containers containing sulfuric acid

(liquid), 1,000 blue empty containers, 150 sacks of caustic soda and 300 cartons containing soap dishes.

At about 1 pm, other items used in drug production were discovered and seized about four kilometres northwest of the same area. The items included one building measuring 90x 40 feet containing two boiler tanks, two bouser water tanks, one Liugong Loader and three huts measuring 40 feet by 20feet.

Seized drugs will be examined by the combined teams, including experts, and transferred to relevant departments, and systematically destroyed through incineration or demolition. As there may still be additional suspicious drug-manufacturing sites in the surrounding area, security measures will be continuously carried out. Those involved in drug cases will also be thoroughly identified and effectively prosecuted. — MNA/KTZH



Images reveal the seized drug-processing site alongside related materials.

# ECONOMY

## WORLD/AD

### China's SOEs see healthy growth in 2021-2025 period

*China's SOEs recorded stronger performance, supporting economic and social development.*

DURING the 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan period (2021-25), China's State-owned enterprises (SOEs) have seen improved performance, bolstering the sustained, healthy development of the economy and society. From 2021 to 2025, the total assets of SOEs under the state assets supervision system increased to 387 trillion yuan (\$55.22 trillion), registering

an average annual increase of 10.5 per cent, according to a recent national conference of local state asset regulators.

In the first 11 months of 2025, locally supervised SOEs posted value-added output of 6.9 trillion yuan and completed fixed-asset investments totalling 5.3 trillion yuan, thereby supporting economic stability

and public welfare.

"The performance and returns of China's SOEs have a direct bearing on the level and quality of the country's economic and social development," said Zhang Yuzhuo, head of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, at the conference. — Xinhua



A drone photo taken on 16 September 2025 shows workers carrying out conductor stringing tasks for the Gansu-Zhejiang 800 kV ultra-high voltage (UHV) direct current transmission project in Nanling County, Wuhu, east China's Anhui Province. **PHOTO: LIU JUNXI/XINHUA/FILE**

### Georgia signs deal with French company to expand Tbilisi airport

GEORGIA has signed a 150-million-US dollar agreement with France's Groupe ADP to expand Tbilisi International Airport, local media reported Thursday.

This project aims to upgrade the airport's passenger capacity and strengthen Georgia's role as a regional aviation hub, according to the Georgia Public Broadcaster.

Calling the deal a milestone for Georgia's transport infrastructure, Georgian Prime Minister Irakli Kobakhidze said the investment will enhance the airport's throughput, improve service quality, and provide a safer and more comfortable environment for passengers.

The project will also streamline airport operations and introduce a

modern passenger experience in compliance with international standards.

Under the agreement, TAV Airports, a subsidiary of Groupe ADP, will manage Tbilisi International Airport until the end of 2031, coinciding with the planned completion of a new airport in Vaziani, east Georgia, near the capital of Tbilisi. — Xinhua

### Japan, Italy agree to cooperate in strengthening economic security

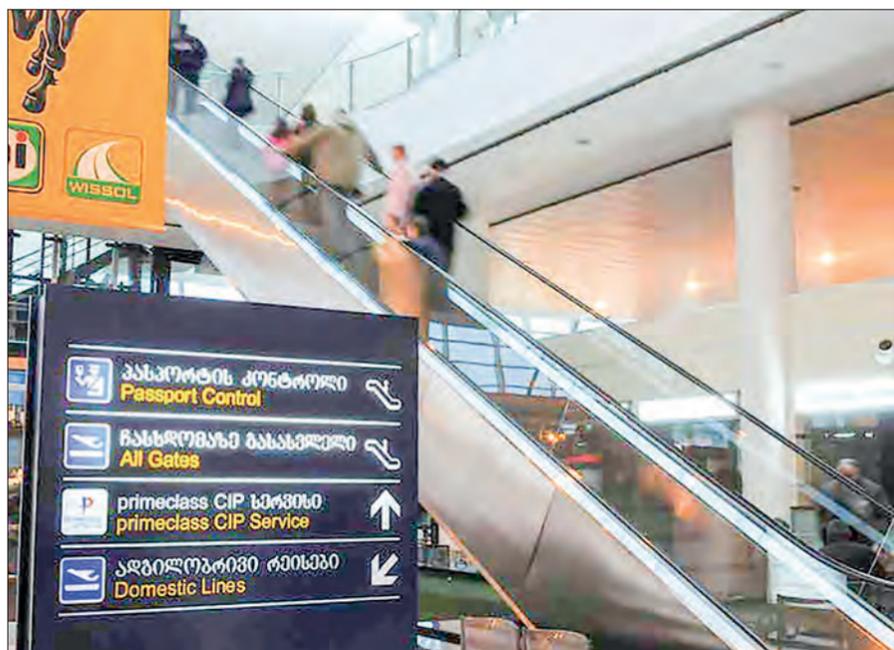
JAPANESE Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi and her Italian counterpart Giorgia Meloni agreed Friday to cooperate in strengthening economic security including supply chains of critical minerals.

The two countries upgraded their "strategic partnership" to a "special strategic partnership" to

boost ties in "all sectors" including security and culture, Takaichi and Meloni said in a joint statement released after their meeting in Tokyo.

Japan and Italy will also establish a consultative body to promote cooperation in space technology and will advance collaboration in areas

such as artificial-intelligence robotics and semiconductors, the statement said. Japan and Italy, both Group of Seven members, will also work together on securing liquefied natural gas in case of emergencies, among other infrastructure and energy issues, Takaichi said. — Kyodo



Shota Rustaveli Tbilisi International Airport (TBS) is the busiest international airport in Georgia, located approximately 17 km (11 miles) southeast of the capital city. **PHOTO: TBILISI AIRPORT**

#### PESTICIDE TRADE NAME CHANGE ADVERTISING

The following pesticide distributed by **T Trade Company Limited** and here we would like to pesticide trade name change advertising. Anyone who would like to object or inquiry about new trade name contact within 14 days to Joint-Secretary, Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, Bayint Naung Road, West Gyogone, Insein Township, Yangon. T Trade Company Limited Tel:09-401573814

Sr.	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Active Ingredients	Registration No.
1.	Max Nico	MT Pyaung Star	Nicosulfuron 4% OD	P2025-6838

#### PESTICIDE TRADE NAME CHANGE ADVERTISING

The following pesticide distributed by **Pure Crop Co.,Ltd** and here we would like to pesticide trade name change advertising. Anyone who would like to object or inquiry about new trade name contact within 14 days to Joint-Secretary, Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, Bayint Naung Road, West Gyogone, Insein Township, Yangon. Pure Crop Co.,Ltd Tel:09-401573814

Sr.	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Active Ingredients	Registration No.
1.	Max Power 500WP	BB Master	Bensulfuron-methyl 10% + Bispyribac-sodium 40% WP	P2025-6817

# Japan railway unveils new train with scenic views, to operate from spring

ENOSHIMA Electric Railway Co, known for scenic coastal views along its route and for a railroad crossing featured in the popular manga and anime series "Slam Dunk," unveiled a new train on Friday that

will start operating in spring.

The train, a 700 series model, had some of its baggage racks removed and its seats rearranged, and its hanging straps adjusted so passengers can enjoy views

of the sea from any seat.

The railway runs between Fujisawa and Kamakura, a popular destination for foreign tourists, both in the southern part of Kanagawa Prefecture near Tokyo.

Satoshi Kuroda, pres-

ident of the railway firm, said he hopes passengers will enjoy the experience of riding the train against a scenic backdrop.

It marks the first new train introduced by the company in about 20 years. — Kyodo



Photo shows a new 700 series train of Enoshima Electric Railway Co. in Kanagawa Prefecture on 16 January 2026. PHOTO: KYODO

## Notice for Change of Registration Distributor

Notice is hereby given that the official registration distributor has been changed for the following pesticides distributed by **Myanma Awba Group Co., Ltd.** to **Pyinsa Crop Science Co., Ltd.**

No.	Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Registration		Registration distributors	
			Type	Number	Old	New
1	Sulfaron 250 EC	Carbosulfan 200 g/l + Chlorfluazuron 50 g/l EC	Provisional	P2023-5218	Myanma Awba Group Co., Ltd.	Pyinsa Crop Science Co., Ltd.

Pyinsa Crop Science Co., Ltd. invites objections to Co-secretary, Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, West Gyogone, Insein Township, Yangon from all parties within a period of fourteen (14) days from the publication of this notice. If no objections are received within the period prescribed, parties mentioned above shall proceed with the completion of formalities recorded with the Pesticide Registration Board.

Address- Pyinsa Crop Science Co., Ltd.

No. (95-A), Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road, 8<sup>th</sup> Miles, Mayangone Township, Yangon, The Republic of Union of Myanmar.

## Notice for Change of Pesticide Trade Name

The foreign manufacturer **Chrysalis Crop Pte., Ltd.** will import and distribute the following insecticide registered in Myanmar Pesticide Registration Board Changing trading name.

No.	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Active Ingredient	Reg: Type	Reg: No.
1	Evo Confirm 105 OD	WaiGa 105 OD	Mesotrione 75 g/l + Nicosulfuron 30 g/l OD	Provisional	P2023-5456

It is therefore announced to come and reject within 14 days to joint Secretary, Myanmar Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, West Gyogone, Insein in wishing to make any objection in respect of the said changing trading name of herbicide.

Address- Evogro Co., Ltd.

No.(95-A), Kyaik Wine Pagoda Road, 8<sup>th</sup> Mile, Mayangone Township, Yangon Region, Myanmar.

## PESTICIDES DISTRIBUTOR CHANGING

We, **Ningbo Cycle Chemical Co.,Ltd**, would like to change the Distributor of the following products, from **Golden Wish Agribusiness Co., Ltd** to **Once More Agro Co.,Ltd**. If any object or enquiry, please contact to Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon, from here to next (2) weeks.

No	Trade Name	Active Ingredient Name	Registration Type	Registration Number
1	G Carbo	Carbosulfan 20% EC	Provisional Registration	P 2021-5237

Golden Wish Agribusiness Co., Ltd. Tel: 09-951250433

## PESTICIDES DISTRIBUTOR CHANGING

We, **Ningbo Generic Chemical Co.,Ltd**, would like to change the Distributor of the following products, from **Golden Wish Agribusiness Co., Ltd** to **Once More Agro Co.,Ltd**. If any object or enquiry, please contact to Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon, from here to next (2) weeks.

No	Trade Name	Active Ingredient Name	Registration Type	Registration Number
1	G Talk	Emamectin 5% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 10% WP	Full Registration	F 2020-2939
2	Fun Thioram 80 WP	Thiophanate-methyl 50% + Thiram 30% WP	Full Registration	F 2022-3888

Golden Wish Agribusiness Co.,Ltd. Tel: 09-951250433

## S Korea's tax revenue rises in January-November 2025

SOUTH Korea's tax revenue rose for the first 11 months of last year thanks to an expansion in both corporate and income taxes, government data showed Thursday.

Tax revenue stood at 353.6 trillion won (about US\$240.2 billion) in the January-November period, up 37.9 trillion won from a year earlier, according to the Ministry of Planning and Budget. — Xinhua

## CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

M.V VIMC DIAMOND VOY.NO. (0UVHGS1NC)

Consignees of cargo carried on **M.V VIMC DIAMOND VOY.NO. (0UVHGS1NC)** are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on **17-1-2026** and cargo will be discharged into the premises of **MITT/AWPT** where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 A.M to 11:20 A.M and 12 NOON to 4 P.M to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

Phone No: **2301185**

Shipping Agency Department  
Myanma Port Authority

Agent For:

**M/S CMA-CGM SHIPPING LINE PTE LTD**

## CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

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Agent For:

**M/S CMA-CGM SHIPPING LINE PTE LTD**



## Xi calls for advancing building of China-Canada new strategic partnership

*Xi recalled their October 2025 meeting in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, which marked a new phase of positive development in bilateral relations.*

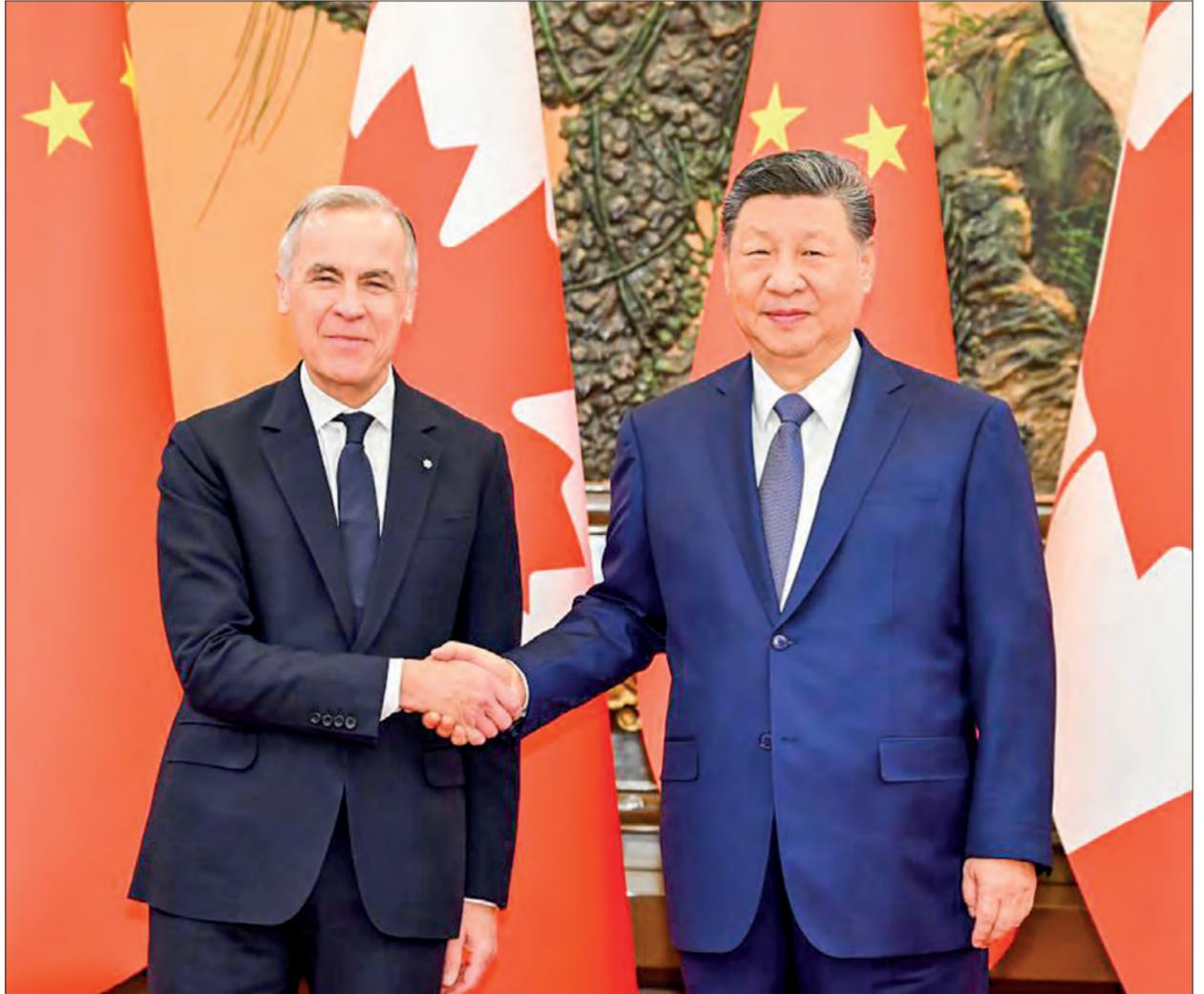
**C**HINESE President Xi Jinping met Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney in Beijing on Friday.

Xi noted that their meeting in October last year in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, opened a new phase of positive development in China-Canada relations, and both sides conducted in-depth discussions on restoring and resuming cooperation across various fields, and achieved positive outcomes.

The healthy and stable development of China-Canada relations is in the common interests of the two countries and also conducive to world peace, stability, development and prosperity, he added.

Xi called on China and Canada to advance the building of a new strategic partnership with a sense of responsibility toward history, the people and the world.

Both sides should promote China-Canada relations onto a path of healthy, stable and sustainable development to better benefit the peoples of both countries, Xi said. — Xinhua



Chinese President Xi Jinping meets with Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, 16 January 2026. PHOTO: XIE HUANCHI/XINHUA

## US sending troops to Middle East over Trump's threats against Iran

THE United States is sending troops to the Middle East over the consideration of potential strikes on Iran by President

Donald Trump, Fox News reported on Thursday, citing military sources.

At least one US aircraft carrier is

moving towards the region amid the growing tensions, the report said.

"US military assets are preparing to move to the Middle East, likely to include at least one aircraft carrier and additional missile defense systems that will operate from air, land and sea," Fox News' Chief National Security Correspondent Jennifer Griffin said on air. However, it is unknown whether it is USS Abraham Lincoln, which is currently operating in the South China Sea, or one of the two carriers that left US bases earlier this week, the report added.

President Donald Trump has been presented with military options and favors any action being "swift and decisive", while avoiding a wider regional war, according to the report. — SPUTNIK



The US Navy released a photo on 17 May 2019 showing the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln and the amphibious assault ship USS Kearsarge sailing together in the Arabian Sea. PHOTO: AFP/FILE

## Australia bans under-16s, millions accounts closed

AROUND 4.7 million accounts have been removed from 10 social media platforms after Australia banned their use by children under 16 in December, the government said Friday.

Following the enforcement of the legislation on 10 December, major social media companies removed access to the accounts in the first half of the month, according to initial data released by the Australian eSafety Commissioner.

"Change doesn't happen overnight. But these early signs show it's important we've acted to make this change," Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese told a press conference. He said the ban was working and now being replicated around the world, with countries such as France, Indonesia and Malaysia looking to make similar moves. — Kyodo